

## **A Dean of the Medical School of the San Diego campus is sought**

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There is a job looking for a man in La Jolla.

The job is a tough one, but to the right man it offers a challenge and opportunity-- how to build a medical school that will help meet California's increasingly acute shortage of M.D.'s.

It is the Dean of the Medical School of the San Diego campus. For several months now, a committee composed of faculty members from the University's San Diego campus and from other campuses, has sought the right man for the job.

Target date for opening the University's Medical School in San Diego has been set for the fall of 1965, when 32 fledgling M.D.s are to be admitted. After that, enrollment will grow until the School approximates the size of the great Medical Centers in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Some first steps toward the establishment of the Medical School have been taken: the naming of the committee is one. Another is the appropriation of funds for starting an adequate medical Library. A third is an appropriation of \$74,200 for working drawings for building construction, although the fate of this latter item rests on the fate of State Proposition 1A on the November 6 ballot. The measure authorizes the issue of \$270 million in bonds to finance State construction. Eighty percent of the money is to be used for construction of facilities for higher education. San Diego is slated to get at least \$11 million. \$6 million are for the San Diego campus, \$5 million for San Diego State.

University officials report that physicians have expressed intense interest in the Medical School. With the Salk Institute nearby, and other first-rate biological research laboratories in being, as well as the University's own biologists and its fine Library, San Diego can become a world center for research dealing with the ailments of human beings, and, equally important, one of the State's prime sources for well-trained doctors.

While the scope of the local medical school has not yet been determined, its quality will be of the same level as the UCLA School of Medicine and the UC San Francisco Medical School. UCLA, founded in 1954, is already distinguished internationally for its research in certain diseases. Eight years ago it began with 50 students; it now has 72 per class; and facilities now are needed for 128 per class. Following the addition of Schools of Dentistry and Nursing, and training for laboratory technicians, the Medical Center recruited a faculty of 220. These people also teach some 2,500 physicians annually who enroll in short term refresher courses.

The San Francisco Medical Center-- a much greater complex with laboratories devoted to specialized research on diseases-- now has 2,000 students in all the health professions; 300 full-time faculty members; and 3,300 non-academic employees.

At San Diego, the major emphasis probably will be, at least in the beginning, simply on filling the gap between doctors needed and those available in the state, J. H. Clark, Assistant Chancellor at San Diego, says. He quotes UC President Clark Kerr's statement recently:

"California in the next 40 years faces an overwhelming increase in population ... 42 million people by the year 2,000. If California's supply of physicians is to be maintained at its current ratio of 175 to 100,000 population, the goals set in all recent authoritative studies of physician needs, existing medical schools in California must be expanded in size and several new schools must be created."

It is for this reason that the Regents are concerning themselves so urgently with immediate plans for a new medical school at San Diego-- on the assumption that Proposition 1A will be approved next week, Clark explains.